

PUNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GREENCASTLE, IND., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1856.

NO. 13.

DL. 4.

Punam Republican Banner

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THE AMERICAN UNION.

Virginia first settled by the English.
New York first settled by the Dutch.
Massachusetts first settled by the Puritans.

New Jersey settled by the Dutch.

Delaware settled by the Swedes.

Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.

Connecticut settled by the Puritans.

Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.

North Carolina settled by the English.

South Carolina settled by the English.

Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.

Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.

Vermont admitted into the Union.

Kentucky admitted into the Union.

Tennessee admitted into the Union.

Ohio admitted into the Union, as a free state.

Louisiana admitted into the Union.

Indiana admitted into the Union.

Mississippi admitted into the Union.

Illinois admitted into the Union.

Alabama admitted into the Union.

Maine admitted into the Union.

Michigan admitted into the Union.

Florida admitted into the Union.

Texas admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

California admitted into the Union.

Utah—The following eloquent

and Everett's oration at the Webster

day in Boston, Jan. 18th, the birthday

of the great statesman:

and from the wars of those old

kings and conquerors, whose mar-

riages, now lying on the floor of Will-

iam's warehouse, after sleeping

many five hundred years on the banks

of the Nile, by the strange vicissi-

ties and chances of human things, been

born from the ruins of Nineveh and

ported across the Atlantic—a wonder

show—I say from the wars of Scut-

ter and Nimrod himself, down to

our raging in the Crimea, there never

a battle fought whose consequence

more important to humanity than the

annals or overthrow of that consti-

tution which, in the language of

Washington, "makes us one people."

—better had Alexander perished in the

marshes, better had Asdrubal triumphed

at Metarrus, better had Nelson fallen

at the mouth of the Nile or Napoleon on

the field of Marengo, than that one link

in the golden chain which that one

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THE RUNAWAY MATCH.

BY FRED HUNTER.

A great many years since, when bright-eyed and fair-haired lasses were not so plenty in New England as they now are, there dwelt in the town of P—, a pretty village, distant then some five and twenty miles from Market-town, who had a peculiarly ugly and crossgrained but wealthy old father.

Minnie was Danforth's only child, and report said truly that she would be his sole legatee. The old man was a sturdy farmer, and was estimated to be worth full ten thousand dollars; at that period a very handsome fortune, indeed.

The sparkling eyes and winning manners of Minnie Danforth had stirred up the finer feelings of the whole male portion of the village, and her suitors were numerous; but her father was particular, and none succeeded in making headway with him or her.

loyal lover in secret who would have supposed for one moment that such a fellow would dare to look upon beauty and comparative refinement? His name was Walker, or, as he was generally called, "Joe"—Joe Walker; and he was simply a farmer, employed by old Danforth, who had entrusted Joe with the management of his large place two or three years.

But a very excellent farmer and a right good manager was this plain and unassuming but good-looking Joe Walker. He was young, too, only twenty-three, and he was young in love with the beautiful, pleasant, joyous Minnie Danforth, his employer's only daughter. But the strangest part of the occurrence was that Minnie returned his love earnestly, truly and frankly, and promised to wed him at the favorable moment.

Things went on merrily for a time, but old Danforth discovered certain glances and attentions between them, which excited his early suspicions. Very soon afterwards, Joe learned the old man's mind indirectly, in regard to his future disposal of Minnie's hand, and he quickly saw that his case was a hopeless one, unless he resorted to stratagem, and so he put his wits at once to work.

By agreement, an apparently secret coldness and distance was observed by the lovers toward each other for five or six months, and the father saw (as he believed) with satisfaction that his previous suspicions and fears had all been premature. Then by agreement also between them, Joe absented himself from the house at evening; and night after night for full three months longer, did Joe disappear as soon as his work was finished, to return home only at late bed-time. This was unusual, and old Danforth determined to know the cause of it.

Joe frankly confessed that he was in love with a man's daughter, who resided less than three miles distant, but after a faithful attachment between them for several months the old man had utterly refused to entertain his application for the young girl's hand.

This was capital. Just what the old man desired. This satisfied him that he had made a mistake in regard to his own child; and he would have Joe get married, and thus stop all further trouble or suspicion at once. So he said:

"Well, Joe, is she a buxom lass?"

"Yes—yes," said Joe. "I'm not much of a judge myself."

"And you like her?"

"Yes, sir—yes."

"Then marry her," said Danforth.

"But I can't, the father objects."

"Pooh! what should you care? Run away with her."

"Elope?"

"Yes! certainly; off with you at once. If the gal will join all right. Marry her, bring her here; you shall have the little cottage at the foot of the lane; I'll furnish it for you; your wages shall be raised; and the old man may like it or not."

"But—"

"Put no buts, Joe. Do as I bid you, go about it at once, and—"

"You will stand by me?"

"Yes, to the last. I know you, Joe; you're a good workman, and will make anybody a good son or husband."

"The old fellow will be so mad, though."

"Who cares? I say, go on quickly but quietly."

"To-morrow night, then," said Joe.

"Yes," said Danforth.

"I'll hire Culver's horse—"

"No you shan't."

"No?"

"I say no. Take my horse, the best one, young Morgan, he'll take you off in fine style in the new phaeton."

"Exactly."

"And as soon as you are spliced, come right back here, and a jolly time we'll have of it at the old house."

"Her father will kill me."

"Bah! he's an old fool, whoever he is; he don't know your good qualities, Joe, so well as I do, don't be afraid; faint heart you know, never was fair woman."

"The old man will be astounded."

"Never mind, go on; we'll turn the laugh on him. I'll take care of you and your wife as they rate."

"I'll do it," said Joe.

"You shall," said Danforth, and they parted in the best of spirits.

An hour after dark, on the following evening, Joe made his appearance, decked in a nice new black suit, really looking very comely. The old man bustled out to the barn with him, helping to harness young Morgan to the new phaeton; and leading the spunky animal himself into the road, away went Joe Walker in search of his bride.

A few rods distant from the house he found her as per previous arrangement; and repairing to the next village, the parson very soon made them one in holy wedlock. Joe took his bride and soon dashed back to the town of P— and halted at old Danforth's house, who was already looking for him, and who received him with open arms.

"Is it done?" cried the old man.

"Yes," answered Joe.

"Bring her in, bring her in," continued the old fellow, in high glee, "never mind

compliments, no matter about the dark entry; here, Joe, to the right, in the best parlor; we'll have a good time now, sure!" and the anxious farmer rushed away for lights, returning almost immediately.

"Here's the certificate, sir," said Joe.

"Yes, yes—"

"And this is my wife," he added, as he passed up his beautiful bride—the bewitching and loving Minnie Danforth!

"What!" roared the old fellow; "what did you say? Joe—you villain, you scamp, you audacious cheat, you—"

"It is truth, sir; we are lawfully married. You advised me to this course, you assisted me, you planned the whole affair, you lent me your horse, you thought me last night worthy of any man's child, you encouraged me, you promised to stand by me, you offered me the cottage at the foot of the hill, you—"

"I didn't! I deny it. You can't prove it, you're a liar!" continued Joe. And

at once united to quell the old man's ire, and to persuade him to acknowledge the union.

The father relented at last. It was a job of his own manufacture, and he saw how useless it would be finally to attempt to destroy it.

He gave in reluctantly, and the fair Minnie Danforth was overjoyed to be duly acknowledged as Mrs. Joe Walker.

The marriage proved a joyful one, and the original assertion of Danforth proved truthful in every respect. The cunning lover was a good son and a faithful husband, and lived many a year to enjoy the happiness which followed upon his runaway match; while the old man never cared to hear much about the details of the elopement, for he saw how completely he had overshot the mark.

IS IT HOME?

In traveling over the State, have you ever found a house with a hog pen in front of it, an unsightly worm fence round a door-yard covered with chips, and a spout protruding through the side of the house, to carry dish-water to the road, forming a pool for the refreshment of travelers? If you have not, you have not seen the whole world by a long shot, neither have you seen the whole State of Ohio; for even in this enlightened age, with the full effulgence of the intellectual sun beaming on us, there are dark corners where such things exist. If the hog pen is not directly in front of the house, it is so near that its odors neutralize all offensive smells from the dwelling, and its inmates are the first to welcome every visitor, by their hoggy grunt. Not a gate, nor even a pair of bars, but the tenants and visitors have to practice gymnastics by leaping a rickety fence at the risk of their clothes, and carrying pieces of their lives; a door-yard full of chips, if nothing worse, with a pool of dish-water in close proximity, filled with potato skins, cabbage leaves, and other refuse of the kitchen—these offer the only charms that make these homes delightful.

Now what are the effects, the consequences, of such a home? Associations form the mind and the man. Children brought up in such a place have no taste for the beautiful, but their minds, habituated to loathsomeness, become themselves loathsome, their habits filthy, and their manners disgusting.

How different from those whose first breath drawn in the fragrance of the rose and the honey-suckle that climb around the windows of the paternal home, and whose first vision was cast on a fine lawn stretching around the house! Here every sense is regulated and cultivated, the sight with lawn and flowers, the smell with their fragrance, the hearing with the chirp of the robin and the hum of the hummingbird, and the feeling and taste with the surroundings of the beautiful. Home has a charm for them found nowhere else. The harsh asperities of nature are softened, and the heart is moulded by the associations to love and melody.

I will defy a lover of children, birds and flowers, to be a bad man. The heart that can appreciate and love them is of too fine and refined a texture to entertain a bad motive, or to prompt a bad action. Low, gross and sensual actions, are the result of low, gross and sensual associations in infancy and youth.

If parents then would have their children lovely, beautiful, respected and intelligent, so let them make home beautiful and lovely.—Ohio Cultivator.

HOME MARRIAGE.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and meet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than to be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish, then, your heart's best affection. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and fraternal love. Think it is not a weakness. God is love. Love God, everybody, and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be studied objects of their domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your family together by those strong chords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love; love to God, to man.—Dr. Hall's Medical Journal.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.—A few of the people of Joliet tarred and feathered a young man in the employ of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, on Monday last, as a punishment for his improper intimacy with a certain married woman.—About twenty men were engaged in the perpetration of the outrage.

From the Valley Times. ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS. Things I Don't Like to See.

I don't like to see Congress waste more than two weeks time in electing a Speaker, when it could as easily be done in one day. I don't like to see the Chief Magistrate of the United States use the veto power indiscriminately, just because it happens to be his sovereign prerogative.

I don't like to see men in Congress, on any other else, all the time agitating questions that have a tendency to jeopardize the peace and safety of our Union.

I don't like to see a Territory or State made subject to Slavery, other than by a vote of its own citizens.

I don't like to see petty spirit carried to such an extent as to fill our offices with men destitute both of qualification and moral honesty.

I don't like to see State and Church fairs connected in any way whatever.

I don't like to see any State inter-

ference in the business of another State.

I don't like to see a man sent to the Legislature to make laws, who does not even understand the rudimentary principles of the English language.

I don't like to see merchants conspiring together, and devising plans to get the farmers' produce for less than its real value.

I don't like to see farmers so avaricious as to hold their wheat back, when they are offered \$1.35 per bushel, and finally take one dollar.

I don't like to see men go into the dry goods business as soon as they can raise five hundred dollars, and get some one to get their security for four hundred.

I don't like to see good mechanics kept out of town, because the proprietor holds lots so high they can't buy.

I don't like to see members of the Church so much at variance as not to extend the warm hand of friendship to each other, or perhaps to sit on the same side of the house.

I don't like to see a Supper given for the benefit of the Church, followed with a ball, to consume the fragments.

I don't like to see a woman go to a ball against the will of her husband, and dance until two o'clock, while he is at home reading his Bible alone.

I don't like to see men build large two-story houses, to be covered with mortgages.

I don't like to see young men attend fashionable parties who are slightly inebriated.

I don't like to see young ladies inhale a whiskey breath, without making some sign that the same is odious.

I don't like to see parents encourage their daughters to acquire a superficial education, to the neglect of the useful and substantial.

I don't like to see ladies, young or old, boasting of their own or their daughter's ability to perform on the piano or guitar, when they are unable to tell you who is President, to bake a loaf of bread, or to even draw a hole in her own stocking heel.

I don't like to see men riding on pig bags, whose knowledge of the English language is so miserably imperfect as not to know a noun from a verb, or a preposition from a shovel handle.

I don't like to see a man give ten or twenty dollars to send the Gospel to the "Hindoo or Hottentot," when at the same time there is to be found in his own kitchen, servants or hired girls that can't read a word, and seldom, if ever, hear a Gospel sermon.

I don't like to hear a minister say to his congregation, "do as I tell you, but not as you see me do"—rather see his actions comport with his teachings.

I don't like to see a lawyer encourage men to commence a suit, without any hope of success, just to get a fee.

I don't like to see the Doctor go a dozen times to see sick man, who has to work hard for his living, when the patient could as well be discharged at the second visit—all to make a big bill.

I don't like to see the would-be colidish aristocracy, who dress finer than anybody else, wear the highest standing collars, and always have a clean shirt-bosom, because they are too particular of their fine clothes and delicate health to be seen out when there is a drizzling rain, or the least mud under foot.

I don't like to see a man's name enrolled as a delinquent tax payer, as ever having taken the bankrupt law, or proved defaulter or swindler in at least one or two cases.

I don't like to see folks take things to themselves, or say that such an article in the newspaper means me—it is a pretty sign generally, that the "shoe fits!"

I don't like to see a town or village perpetrate strife and discord to their own ruin.

I don't like to see a "traveler" make himself "too fresh on a short acquaintance."

I don't like to see young men that can do any better, running around town with women's shawls and horse blankets on.—Better get some ten cent calico and have a dress and "shin-curtains" made.

I don't like to see a man refuse to subscribe for his own county paper, which only requires one bushel and a half of wheat to pay for it, and lose every year at least fifty dollars by not being posted in regard to the market prices.

I don't like to see wealthy men refuse to take stock in a railroad, because it does not run within forty rods of his own door—singular public spirit, this!

I don't like to see old men, who have long since passed the meridian of life, and who are well nigh worn out by the toil and sweat that it cost them to clear land enough for a farm, together with that of building a dwelling and making other improvements, selling out to go to a new country, where the same privations will have to be encountered.

There are many other things that I do not like to see—but I hate long stories and short ears of corn." You may expect to hear from me again "some very fine day."

OBSERVER.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried.

SPRIT OF THE AGE—THE OLD World and the New.

Society, in its earliest inception, awarded superiority to physical rather than mental might, and selected its civic rulers from those most distinguished for prowess in arms. But the light of civilization dawned and disseminated its effulgence over the world, the moral and intellectual gradually predominating over the animal attributes of man; and christianity chastening the human heart, elevating its aspirations, and expanding its energies, awakened still loftier thoughts, and man arose in his majesty the image of his God. And yet, even now in the nineteenth century, while space, and time, and distance are almost annihilated by human ingenuity; with steam as the motive power of portable engines that traverse the Atlantic in little more than a week; with artificial optics that reveal the planets; and electricity as swift as thought, and the thousand

instruments of the human mind, the march of intellect and the empire of genius—still, strange to tell, primitive relics of society, and vestiges of barbarism still linger among many of the most enlightened nations of the world.—The doctrine of "Divine right" is still extant, and the thrones of despots are transmitted by inheritance yet. Countries clothed in classic glory, and covered with every evidence of genius still nurture institutions antagonistic to every impulse of a freeman's heart. Diadems descend as heir-looms, and Kings and Queens, forsooth, are the elect of God.

Such is the savagism of the nineteenth century. The Old World rejoices in these aboriginal remnants, which are unknown to the New, except in such of their counterparts as are still recognized in the jurisprudence of her Indian tribes. The spirit of liberty infused into the American people by the incidental—we had almost said accidental—rigid as a nation, is the discriminating cause of this dissimilitude between the Old World and the New.—There, the science of Government received its impress from the earliest ages, and as the infant gradually grown into manhood, increasing and expanding in strength and size, but still retaining the same features and face, even unto "second childhood," so have the governments of the Old World continued to conform to the original image with which they were stamped by the times that gave them birth. But here there is nothing from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Our dates are all recent—our governmental fabric is a modern edifice—the architecture of our Fathers. The Young American was never in swaddling clothes, but a giantess in full panoply, she sprang from the mother country, a well-appointed pioneer in the perilous pathway of popular sovereignty. We are a nation of yesterday, and therefore the present is not embarrassed by the Past. Our citizens are all sovereigns, our institutions all active. And thus it is that the New World was profited by the experience of the Old, and in her progress in politics is in keeping with her advancement in the arts and sciences.

It is human nature to dwell upon the Past, to love to linger among the ruins of ancient greatness and grandeur, but it is folly to worship when the shrine has been swept away. And that people, who now in the nineteenth century sit under the shadow of a throne in politics at least are living in the Past. But the American people has kindled a genial glow in other lands, and it needs no prophet's eye to see that the day is not distant, when, as the New World has profited by the experience of the Old, so will the Old World now profit by the example of the New.

PAT'S DREAM.

Two sons of the green and glorious isle met, a day or two since, and thus colloquized:

"Good morning, Pat."

"Good morning, Dennis."

Dennis—"How is it wid ye, Pat; ye same in a quandy?"

Pat—"Bedad, but it's all right ye are without knowing it, for it's at that same I am. It's a provoking dhrame I've had."

Dennis—"A dhrame? was it a good or a bad one?"

Pat—"Bad luck, but was it a little of both. I dhramed I was wid the Pope, who was as great a gentleman as any boy in the district; and he axed would I dhrink? Think I, would a duck swim? and seen the Inishowen an' the sugar on the sideboard, I towid him I would n't mind takin' a wee dhrap of punch."

"Cowl or hot?" says the Pope.

"Hot," says I.

"And wid that he stepped down to the kitchen for the hot water, but before he got back I woke up, and now it's dis-thressin me to think I didn't take it cowl."

WHAT A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN MAY DO.—A very respectable man may make patent safes as long as he doesn't practice with them himself.

A very respectable man may make respectable looking but really worthless watches for the mock auction shops, provided he is not a Peter Funk himself.

A respectable man may make skeleton keys and burglar's instruments generally, provided always he does not break into houses on his own account.

A respectable man may make the plates for a new counterfeit note, provided he does not endeavor to pass any of the bills printed therefrom himself.

A respectable man, or even a long-lived respectable firm, as has been brought to light by a recent fire, may have an interest in the furniture and profits of an infamous house, provided they are not personally in the parlors to receive the company.

Respectable men—particularly if possessed of a little capital, will please cut this out and paste it in their hats.

Horace Greely, when about commencing the Tribune, applied himself so laboriously to business, that his friends advised him to desist, or he would kill himself. "Well," he said, "I intend to do something of the young!"

THE DECLARATION.

Once Smith met a fair young lady at a fashionable soiree, and not being proof against the little chubby fellow's darts, he fell a captive to her charms. After many weary days and sleepless nights, Smith determined to seek the object of his adoration, and make a declaration of the tender passion. Smith arose earlier than his wont; oiled,

Vt. Republican Banner



C. W. BROWN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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GREENCASTLE, IND.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 26, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, 1856.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

THE OLD LINE DEMONSTRATION.

We learn that Uncle Henry Secret, in his speech at the Court-house on Saturday last, was very vociferous in his opposition to the admission of Kansas with her present Constitution. We should judge from the report we have of the tenor of his remarks, that every poor white man who is not able to own a plantation and a few darkies is an abolitionist! What a wonderful contempt these Old Line speakers of late have for the honest laboring masses of the North! They seem to turn up their noses at the very idea of a laboring white man! They tell the people that slavery is a divine institution; that it is taught and recommended by the Bible, that best of books; and that it is a blessing not only to the white man, but that it is also the means of preserving the virtue and chastity of the white woman; and finally, that it is one of those peculiar blessings of God which should be extended to every State and territory of this Union; and every body who is opposed to the extension of this blissful state of affairs is an abolitionist! Uncle Henry is evidently fast falling in intellect as he grows in years. He seems to have fallen out with the Yankees in particular on the subject of slavery. What will he do with Pap Larrabee? But as the Old Lineers invite all National men to co-operate with them, and as they are a National abolitionist, we suppose he can enter. By the way, we should judge from old friend Secret's scratching of late, that he has yet some political aspirations. The old inhabitants inform us that it is a never failing sign that he wants to run for something. Uncle Henry may be a very good lawyer, yet we doubt very much the honesty of his intentions as a politician. Demagoguism is his forte.

We believe it is now pretty generally conceded by the knowing ones of the Old Line party in this county, that if D. R. Eckels can succeed in buying up or silencing Bill Franklin, that he will be the Old Line candidate for Congress. It is said that matters have been arranged all right with Andy Humphreys, and the only trouble in the way is the gentleman from Owen. We learn that a liberal proposal to Franklin in the way of an appointment is on foot, and that before the Convention meets Bill will respectfully decline in favor of the great unwashed. Jes Bright is presumed to know nothing about the appointment. Should Franklin bite at the bait, then John G. Davis is done for. "We shall see what we shall see."

One of the most unscrupulous Old Line papers published in the State is the Bloomington News-Letter. It is perfectly reckless in its assertions, and totally devoid of candor and honor in its warfare against the opposite party. A paper of this character must necessarily exert but a limited influence with an intelligent community. So palpably false are most of its assertions relative to the acts and doings of the American party, that no sane man will for a moment give them credence.

The candidates for Sheriff on the Old Line side are daily multiplying. Several Old Line Whigs are flustering themselves that they will be nominated. You had better be undecieved at once, gentlemen. Promises which are being made to you now have for their object the accomplishment of a certain end. Everything for the present must bend to give a certain man the nomination for Congress, and we think he will win.

Flour is on the decrease everywhere. By the foreign news, which we publish in this paper it will be seen that breadstuffs have declined in Europe.

A destructive fire occurred at Gosport on Wednesday night last. Two or three mercantile establishments were destroyed and one or two private residences. The damage is supposed to be about \$50 or \$75,000. The damage is mostly covered by insurance. The fire was the result of accident, or rather carelessness. The fire originated in Mr. Wampler's dwelling.

Gov. Barstow has sent a message to the Assembly of Wisconsin resigning the office of Governor. This step caused great excitement.

JAMES McLANE HANNA.

This gentleman, who is the Old Line Elector of this district, was in town on Saturday and made a short speech at the Court-house. His remarks, we learn, were principally confined to the first plank of the State platform. He commenced by saying it was his duty to defend it, as he was the "daddy of the thing." Every body who has read it understands the senseless, contradictory proposition which it contains. We shall take occasion to expose this gull trap at some future time, and to show to our readers that the compromise measures of 1850, instead of repealing the Compromise of 1820, expressly affirms it. Henry Clay himself, during the time the committee of thirteen were in session canvassing the compromise acts of 1850, was asked by Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, if there was anything in the compromise act then under discussion that could be so construed as in any way to impair, or qualify the compromise of 1820, to which Mr. Clay replied, "No, my dear sir, they affirm it."

But we have not the time and space to follow the matter further. The speaker denied that by virtue of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, slavery was legislated into the Southern democrats are at issue. The Southern democrats say that this bill legislated slavery into the Territories, and that there is no power to abolish it until the people form a State Constitution. Beautiful consistency! Yet Mr. Hanna prated loud about the Old Line democracy. The speaker then picked into the Hartford Convention and tore old Alexander Hamilton perfectly limbless. By the way, if James Buchanan should be nominated as the Old Line candidate for President, we shall expect to hear but little of blue light Federalists and Hartford Conventions. It so happens that this gentleman was one of these blue light Federalists, and "once upon a time," boasted that he had no democratic blood in his veins, that if he thought he had he would prick open his veins and abstract every globule of democratic blood from his body. The Old Line orator said that Know Nothingism had operated as a vomit upon the body politic. We suppose that the fair inference from this remark is, that the body politic has speeded out everything that is vile, filthy, unclean and corrupt into the Old Line party. But as the generality of our readers know James to be a man of small calibre—a very small potatoe kind of a being—we will for the present dismiss him. The attendance was very limited, several of the townships not being represented at all.

A great revival of religion has been going on at the 2d charge of the Methodist E. Church in this place for some time past, under the ministerial labors of Rev. C. B. Davison, a very excellent man.

We understand that there is likely to be some difference of opinion as to who shall take the race for Senator on the Old Line ticket in this county. Arch and his friends thought they had the matter all fixed, but Doctor McGinnis, of Cloverdale—a man of portly dimensions—has been looking to that position with some interest. The Doctor is inclined to the opinion that running old whigs for everything, smacks but little of democracy. He and his friends therefore intend to see what they "shall see."

We have heard the name of John W. Ray, of Jeffersonville, mentioned in connection with the office of Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Ray is a graduate of the Asbury University, and well known to many of the citizens of our town and county. He has a host of friends among the young men of Indiana. He is also well qualified for the office, and we know of no young man in the State who we would prefer to John.

Hon. H. D. Scott has our thanks for a copy of the "Report on the Finance" for 1854-5, and other valuable documents.

The people in the country should not be alarmed about catching the Small Pox. It would be well, however, for all to vaccinate, and thus, as far as possible, secure themselves against the probability of catching so loathsome a disease. It is demonstrated almost beyond dispute, that vaccination is a preventative. There is now but one single isolated case in our county, and that is Mr. Donohue, who has been furnished comfortable quarters in the outskirts of the town, and is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. There has been only two cases here, as yet, and one of them has recovered, we learn, and gone about his business.

Courtship and Marriage; or, the Joys and Sorrows of American Life. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. "is the title of a work just issued by T. B. Peterson, No 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. It is complete in one large duodecimo volume, of over 500 pages, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or, in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar. This will be found an exceedingly interesting book, and will no doubt meet with a ready sale.

Our friend H. J. Hilton has a fine assortment of clothing on hand. See his advertisement, and when you want anything in his line don't fail to give him a call.

ASBURY FEMALE INSTITUTE.

For once the citizens of Greencastle and the country around, have been successful in securing the services of a competent teacher. It is notorious that this town has heretofore suffered much in the way of imposition by teachers, especially in our common schools. Teachers have been employed who seemed to be wholly incapable of governing or instructing.

Prof. Chase was recommended to the friends of female education in this quarter by his old friend and acquaintance, John A. Matson, Esq. His services were at once secured, and the result is, that Greencastle can boast of one of the best regulated female high schools in the west. It is a matter of great pleasure and gratification for the parent to occasionally visit the Seminary. Every thing moves like clock-work. The teacher is all attention—ever on the alert, and evinces a heartfelt interest in the welfare and progress of those placed under his care. Heretofore it has been almost a *whipping business* to get scholars to school. Now all are eager to go. The school is well attended, and so far as we can learn, Mr. Chase gives universal satisfaction to both parents and pupils. He has already built up a fine reputation, it is his intention to permanently locate with us, and devote his entire time and attention to the school he has commenced under such favorable circumstances. As a successful teacher he has but few equals. The Spring session will commence on the 14th of April.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

QUINCY, March 21, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: At a meeting of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, held at the M. E. Church on the evening of the 14th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the decision of the Supreme Court on the Prohibitory Liquor Law passed by our last Legislature has rendered that law ineffectual as a prohibition on the retailing of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and thereby opening again the floodgates of the traffic in our State, and scattering death and destruction broadcast throughout its borders; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, citizens of Quincy and vicinity, do hereby pledge ourselves to cast our influence and raise our voices against this wholesale murder of our fellow-citizens, the degradation and suffering of innocent women and children, the burdensome taxes laid upon our shoulders in paying for prosecutions of criminal cases and disturbances of the peace of the State, the expense of papers, and all the attendant evils caused by the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. And we further pledge ourselves to use our influence to have a prohibitory law passed by our next Legislature that will effectually put a stop to the traffic of intoxicating liquors by retail, and thereby lessen crime and law-breaking, lighten our taxes, and drive wain and pauperism from our happy State.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent by the Secretary for publication in the "Ladies Temperance Wreath," or "Putnam Banner."

R. DUNKIN, Pres't.

Dr. E. JENSON, Sec.

Committee on Resolutions—Wm. L. Moore, L. H. Gillispay, E. Jenison.

P. S.—I would state further that we have weekly meetings, and expect lecturers from different parts of the country, and for their convenience have our meeting on every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

"Quincy Temperance League" is the name conferred by the committee appointed to draft a preamble, resolutions and by laws.

THE MONTGOMERY JOURNAL.—This sterling paper, for a long time under the editorial control of Dr. Fry has lately changed hands. It is now conducted under the auspices of Messrs. Gilkey & Cantrel, who we believe are both practical printers. The Journal under the control of its present proprietors is one of the neatest printed papers in the State, and evinces a tact and talent in its editorial arrangement of no mean or ordinary ability. With Mr. Cantrel, one of the firm, we are personally acquainted, and know him to be a young man of rare attainments in his profession.

Godley's Lady's Book for April is already on hand. The present number is a very fine one. We don't know how our lady friends manage to get along without it. We are still agent for it, and will take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions, and will guarantee its prompt arrival. Who wishes to subscribe? Now's a good time.

Circuit Court will be in session at this place on Monday next.

Poor Jim Hughes is not likely to get the nomination for Congress in the Bloomington district, notwithstanding the "blowing and striking" of the "News-Letter" in his favor. One Geo. W. Carr, who "a long time ago," was speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, has come to the conclusion that he has waited about long enough. So Jimmy, will have to defer his claims to a more convenient season, when he may "pitch in," if the Government still stands upon its legs.

The past has been a bad week for marrying, the Clerk having issued no license. Too warm, we suppose, don't know what else.

We shall probably find room in our next paper for the opinion of Judge Cowgill on the Temperance law.

CIRCULAR.

To the Merchants, Mechanics, Stock and Produce Dealers, and Bankers of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, March, 19th, 1856.

Whereas, an unscrupulous and uncalculated for warfare has been made, by the Brokers and Wholesale Dealers of Cincinnati, upon the Indiana Banks: And whereas, the said Brokers and Merchants have established in the City of Indianapolis, an Agency for the express and sole purpose of "sorting" and sending home to the Banks, for redemption, every dollar of Indiana money which they can procure: And whereas, the result of such action on the part of the Cincinnati Brokers and Merchants has been, and will continue to be, highly prejudicial to every department of the Trade and Business of Indiana, we would beg leave to call your attention to the matter as follows:

Within the short space of eighteen days, these Cincinnati Brokers and Merchants have returned to our Banks, for redemption, the almost incredible sum of \$850,000. This large amount of the currency of Indiana has thus been FORCED OUT of circulation. It is well known to every business man that Indiana has not, by five millions of dollars, at least, sufficient currency to meet her demands of business. If, therefore, this small amount of currency which we have is forced out of circulation, the result will be disastrous to the entire business interests of Indiana.

What can be done to stop this? The answer is, that we must return to him within a few weeks, the policy of the Cincinnati Merchants and Brokers in "running" the Indiana Banks has already begun to develop its injurious effects upon the business men of Indiana. The Banks are compelled, in self-protection, to refuse accommodations to Stock Dealers, Produce Buyers, and Merchants. The result is, that the former will be unable to realize the cash he expected to meet his maturing bills with the Merchant, and the Merchant will be unable to meet his bills, (if these "run" upon our Banks continue), as they mature. The result will be, as every shrewd business man must see, a great pressure in the money market, and great commercial and financial embarrassment to all branches of trade—Mercantile, Agricultural and Mechanical.

The business men of Indiana have the remedy for these evils in their own hands; and that remedy is, the withdrawal of their trade from Cincinnati; thus taking from the business men and brokers of that city, the means of harassing and embarrassing our trade.

With a view to the adoption of such measures as are necessary to the protection of the business interests of Indiana, you are earnestly requested and urged to attend a Convention of the Merchants, Mechanics, Produce and Stock Buyers and Bankers of Indiana, to be held at Indianapolis on Thursday, the 10th day of April, at which Convention you will meet the leading business men of the State, and by harmony of action will be able to adopt such measures as will effectually rid our State of such impositions as she has heretofore suffered at the hands of Cincinnati Merchants and Brokers.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. Mayhew & Co., Stearns & Spicer,
J. S. Spahn, A. J. Vinnebeck,
Conner, Burton & Root & Chambers,
Worman, W. H. Talbot & Co.,
Wm. Hannaman, Volmer & Vinnebeck,
Clark, Ousler & Co., McCord, Barr & Co.,
Samuel McMillan, D. Maguire,
Robert Browning, Julius Nicolai,
H. J. Horn & Co., H. S. Rocky,
J. M. Tomlinson, J. Hay,
James Lindley, James Blake,
James Sulgrove, Charles Mayer,
J. M. Talbot & Co., C. J. Cox,
H. A. Fletcher & Co., P. McNaught & Co.,
Good & Wilkins, W. S. Hubbard & Co.,
R. L. & A. W. McAdams Knodde,
Quinn, D. T. Sloan,
S. W. Holland, R. B. Duncan,
Wollen & Orr,

Some years ago, the present Old Line Elector for this district resided in Greencastle. During one of the political contests—in 1843, we believe, when "Old Zach" was a candidate for President—it became necessary for the unfettered to take a pole in honor of their standard bearer, as was then the custom, and for the purpose of raising means to defray the expenses of the occasion, the *hat* was passed around. When the aforesaid covered to the "upper story" was presented to James, he very reluctantly drew his "washed skin," took out one dime, carefully examined its large dimensions, dropped it into the hat, looked at the change wistfully for a moment and then took out a long *kip*, thereby liberally contributing the sum of three and three-fourth cents to the great cause of National democracy, which he lauded so highly on Saturday last.

Although he is a man of great wealth, (how honestly he came by it is another question)—yet, in his eye a three cent piece is as large as a cart wheel. Pass around the three cent elector! He is a sweet specimen of democracy to dictate to the honest American freemen of "Old Putnam" how they should vote. A generous impulse never for a moment finds a place in his bosom. Bsh!

THE BRIDGE CASE AGAIN.—It will be recollected by many of our readers that at the late session of the Commissioners Court of this county, an effort was made by some of our principal citizens to induce the county to assist in erecting a bridge across Big Walnut at the crossing of the Crawfordville road. The effort failed, and what do you suppose was the reason? Why, simply, in plain words, the immense amount required to support the foreign paupers in the county, had so nearly drained the county treasury that the Commissioners did not feel justified in making an appropriation without knowing from whence the means were to come. This, we are informed, was the reason why an appropriation could not be procured for the legitimate object of building a bridge. We presume this will be satisfactory to every Old Line in the county.

Graf. Cookery, the pompous and principal editor of the Terre Haute Journal, reminds us of one of those large, yellow-headed, goggle-eyed French bullfrogs that may be seen during the latter part of the spring season along the small streams dotted upon the end of a log near the water's edge, and ever and anon making the surrounding regions echo with a kind of guttural warlike sound of "load and fire, load and fire." Should you ever chance to crack a brush in the rear, it is a sufficient indication of danger, and Mr. frog dexterously dives under and appears on the opposite side of the stream. In a short time he will be similarly situated, uttering the same warlike notes as before. Thus with our willom friend of the Journal. He loads and fires, loads and fires for the whigs, then, hearing the brush crack, dives again, and loads and fires for the Native Americans on the twenty-one year principle; (We allude to Albert Lange some years ago for Justice of the Peace, when he cursed and called his opponent a damned foreigner) then again dives, and loads and fires for the Old Lineers. It will soon be time for Graf. to change his position again. What he will dive into next is uncertain. John C. Davis has been operating with him lately for the accomplishment of certain ends. The Old Lineers of Vigo had better watch Cookery.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

SENATE.—The Senate was crowded to suffocation this morning by a large number of ladies, who came in early, crowding the gallery, and pre-occupying the reporter's seats, thus rendering note taking next to impossible, in consequence of the dense pressure on the reporters.

After some unimportant business, Douglas proceeded to reply to Trumbull.

Douglas regarded his colleague's opening the debate the other day, as a violation of that parliamentary courtesy which gives a Chairman of a Committee that privilege. Among other points in the minority report on Kansas affairs, he referred to the charge that the Legislature of Kansas was a spurious body and elected by fraudulent and illegal votes, and the people of Kansas invaded and conquered by armed Missourians. Douglas admitted that in seven districts there was no protest nor proofs of illegal voting. Then admitting, for the sake of argument, the allegation to be true as to seven districts, there was a clear majority. The report shows that after the Legislature assembled at Pawnee and organized, resolutions were adopted by which every person, whosoever, was authorized to consent the right of any member holding a seat on giving notice to the sitting member.

This was more than three months after the alleged invasion. If the people were so much intimidated as has been stated, it was supposed they would recover from their fright in the course of three months, but at that time no man was found who desired to contest seats with any of the fifteen members, and it was universally admitted. The fact that Reeder had given them certificates was conclusive, regarding the legality of the election.

Douglas charged that the minority had suppressed evidence in order to make out their case.

The minority report had declared the Topeka Convention justifiable on the ground that under a clause of the Constitution the people have a right to assemble peaceably for a redress of grievances.

Douglas characterized the Topeka Convention as an act of rebellion. If it result in a bloody issue it would be high treason, and traitors ought to be hanged.

Trumbull, replying, said he had learned most of his Democracy from Douglas, and he little thought at the time he was cherishing Black Republicanism with which Douglas recently charged him.

He was sitting at the people's gate and would not bow down and worship his colleague. If on the scaffold erected by Douglas for him, there be found another hanging, it would not be his (Trumbull's) fault. As to the absurd proposition of his colleague, that both now resign and go home, he had only to say, the people had sanctioned him recently; first by electing him representative, then Senator. Let the Senator himself resign and if after going back to his constituents he should be re-elected, Trumbull would join him in a resignation. Thus they would stand on equal terms. The people of Illinois stand on the Democratic platform erected by Douglas and others in 1855. The proposition to resign remained, Trumbull was an unsuccessful client in Court; having lost his case he was ready and asked for a new trial. (Laughter.) Trumbull maintained the Kansas Legislature was fraudulently elected. He said:

"My colleague speaks of hanging traitors, and thinks they may be found without going to Kansas. If the people there committed treason, is it not in consequence of falling into my colleague's lead? Has it not been proclaimed in the majority report that the people shall settle their affairs their own way? If they committed error, no one was more instrumental in bringing it about than my colleague."

After replying to some other points, he said when the question here was threatening civil war and disunion, the peace and happiness of thirty millions was at stake, and the cause of Republicanism throughout the world involved, into what insignificance do these petty squabbles sink. He hoped the members of the Senate would never be drawn into them again.

On motion of Hale a resolution was adopted inquiring of the President whether the boundary according to the treaty with Mexico in 1853, had been established, and whether the remaining three millions had been paid, and to whom.

Seward submitted a substitute for Douglas' bill, for admitting Kansas into the Union as a State.

James, of Rhode Island, reported a bill to prevent frauds on the Revenue, and for other purposes.

The bill is framed on the principle of reducing the duties on foreign imports to a proper revenue standard. In other words to raise the revenue, adequate only as near as may be to the actual wants of Government.

The articles embraced in the bill are separated into four classes.

Class A consists of spirituous liquors, which are to pay a duty of 80 per cent, ad valorem.

B embraces all articles now paying a duty of 30 per cent, and over, except spirituous liquors, together with one or two others, which now pay 35 per cent.—This comprises most articles of foreign manufacture, which enter into general consumption.

C is a free list, including raw materials for manufacturers and mechanics.

Class D consist wholly of articles not enumerated in the other lists, and taxed with a duty of 30 per cent.

James said: "It will be seen that this classification very properly discriminates between the rich and poor, by so arranging the tariff duties that the heaviest tax falls on articles of luxury and elegance, and lighter on cheaper comforts and necessities of life, which enter into general consumption by the poorer laboring classes. He said the bill will check effectually the immense frauds practiced by unprincipled importers, and showed its importance generally. It was a list which will relieve manufacturers, mechanics and artisans from a tax upon materials necessary to their business, most which being produced by many of them, not all, and by others to no considerable extent in this country, they are compelled to import from abroad. Such relief would do much to our market, as it would much reduce the cost of production. Not to detain the Senate he would print the remainder of his remarks.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Persia.

Breadstuffs Declined.

New York, March 20.

The Persia, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst., arrived off Sandy Hook this morning.

She brings no tidings of the Pacific. The conference prospects were unchanged.

The Havre market was firm. The Emperor Napoleon had recently made a speech in which he said that he hoped for peace, but France must be ready for either peace or war.

The Persia brings nothing to add to the above except the general rumor that negotiations were proceeding steadily. The fifth meeting was held on Thursday the 6th, but was so quiet as usual. It had been reported that the representatives at the conference were signing preliminaries of peace, but it was really appending their signatures to the preliminary formalities.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

The Broker's Circular quotes Cotton stiffer, but not quite higher. The sales for the week were 64,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,500 bales, and speculators 3,500. The estimated sales to-day (Friday) are 8,000 bales.

The whole stock in port is 371,000 bales, of which 257,000 bales are American. The quotations are: Orleans Middling, 5 15-16@; Orleans Fair, 6@; Upland Middling, 5 1/2; Upland Fair, 6@.

Flour declined 3d, Wheat declined 6d, and Corn 1s.

The Manchester market is firm. The Broker's Circular quotes Breadstuffs as having considerably declined.

Some circulars state that Flour on Friday opened flat, but improved at the close, also wheat and corn. Western Canal Flour 31s@32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s@35s; Ohio 36s.

Red Wheat 9s 3d@9s 6d; white 10s 6d @11s.

The circular of Richardson, Spence & Co., quotes Provisions generally unchanged. Pork and Beef are quiet. Eastern Bacon in improved demand and scarce.

The first arrivals were worth 6s@6 1/2s. Lard quiet at 5s@5 1/2s. The Broker's Circular quotes Naval Stores as unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine and Tar quiet.

Rosin unchanged. Sales of common at 4s 6d@4s 6d, and fine at 4s 9s.

Tallow dull at 5s 6d.

Lined Oil quiet at 34s@35s.

Coffee is steady and unchanged.

Sugar advanced 6d.

Pearl Ashes are quoted at 44s, and Potash at 37s@38s, and dull.

London Market.

LONDON, March 7.

Iron is quiet, and prices a trifle lower. Welsh Bar Iron and Welsh Rails £8 and £9 5s.

White Wheat 65s@70s; Red 63s@68s. Flour 35s@37s. Sugar opened active, but closed dull.

The money market is more stringent. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 734,000.

American Stocks are steady and unchanged. The rate of discount is 6 1/2 per cent.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, March 6.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 15,000 bales, closing steady. The whole stock on hand is 75,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaires 92f. Breadstuffs have considerably declined. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 44 1/2f.

The latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8.

The Paris Monitor, of yesterday, contains an Imperial decree calling into active service 140,000 soldiers of the class of 1855.

Two couriers passed through Berlin on Sunday en route for Paris, having fresh instructions to the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

Admiral Watson sailed from Keil. He has ordered the fleet to assemble off Moor Island to command a renewal of the blockade of the Russian ports.

The Indians are still committing depredations in Texas.

We have just received another letter from Mr. Patrick, which we will lay before our readers next week.

There is not the most distant prospect of a war between Great Britain and the United States.

BANNER RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid in advance for the Banner since our last issue:

Col. Hiram Miller,
Thos. J. Wallis,
J. W. Nelson,
W. H. Valders,
J. R. Baird,
J. C. Renz,
Valentine Lyon,
G. O. Beckes,
L. H. Martindale,
Jesse McDowell,
Wm. Kinspe,
Wm. Albright,
Joseph Hubbard,
Wm. E. Ingers,
A. B. Baird,
J. H. Truesdale,
A. J. Vansickle,
H. T. Martindale,
Pleasant Hubbard,
Lewis M. Martin,
S. W. Sinclair,
Thomas Lane,
S. S. Goble,
T. M. Coy,
Prior Burnett,
A. B. Vickers,
David E. Sluss,
W. H. Valders,
R. R. Towler,
John Peck,
Thompson Brown,
J. B. Wilson,
James Macy.

They are known to have paid in advance for the Banner since our last issue.

M. Frazier & Co. on last year's account, and very much more, and they are settling immediately with us. They must have money to pay for the Banner.

March 26, 1856—3.

The Putnam County Medical Society met at Bainbridge, on Tuesday, the 26th of April next, at 9 o'clock. A. A. Baird, M.D., presided. The following were present: Dr. S. F. Frazier, Dr. J. M. Shill, Dr. J. C. Frazier, and Dr. J. M. Shill. Dr. J. C. Frazier, members are especially urged to be present, as business of importance will be transacted before the Society.

By order of the society,
V. P. KENNEDY, Secretary.

March 26, 1856—2.

WANTED.—A girl to do the work of a family where she may have a comfortable home, and settle immediately with us. They must have money to pay for the Banner.

For further information, apply at this office.

HORSE AND JACK BILLS.

Will be printed at this office on order, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State.

Blankets & Blankets.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, and Vendors' Bonds, for sale at the lowest rates of times; and all kinds of Blank papers order on short notice.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

To all those who want good clothing, and who are tired of the old-fashioned style, we have just received one of the best stocks of Clothing, ever brought to this country. It consists of every kind of clothing, from the simple and plain to the most elaborate and fashionable. We have also a large stock of Hosiery, and all kinds of goods, which we will sell at the lowest rates. Come and see for yourselves how we can save you money. We are fully equal to the best tailors in the State. No. 1, North-east corner of the public square, the two story brick.

March 26, 1856—6m

DR. THOMAS WHEELER.

Physician and Surgeon.

N. A. AND SALEM RAILROAD.

The Chicago Press has been giving a series of statistical articles relating to that city. In noticing the Railroads running into Chicago, we find the following reference to the New Albany and Salem Railroad:

This road is entirely within the State of Indiana, connecting Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, with New Albany, nearly opposite Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio River. But as trains run regularly on that line to Chicago, taking the Michigan Central Road from Michigan City, it is entirely proper to regard it as a part of the Chicago railroad system. Our merchants are doing a large business along the line of this road, and being the most direct route through Central Indiana to Cincinnati and Louisville, its passenger business to Chicago is also very considerable. Its length is 284 miles.

The road has been in operation only a little more than a year and a half, and its receipts may be expected to increase in a large ratio as there is an extensive district of very fine country along the line, which is rapidly developing.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Stamps cut from Letter Envelopes are Valueless.—We understand inquiries continue to be made at the department why stamps cut from stamped envelopes cannot be used in prepayment of letters in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. Persons, in addressing their letters, sometimes, through carelessness or mistake, destroy the envelope, and, without stopping to reflect, may think it a hardship that, having paid the government both for the stamp and envelope, they cannot be allowed to cut out and use the stamp on a plain envelope. The principal reason why this cannot be permitted are: first, the stamp gives no value to the envelope, and makes no provision for their use, except when connected with, and forming a part of, the envelopes as prepared under the law, with suitable water marks, etc., to prevent fraud; second, letters in stamped envelopes may be lawfully carried outside of the mail, and when so carried it is believed that the stamps are seldom, if ever, cancelled.—These are controlling reasons, and will at once commend themselves to every person of reflection.—Union.

LIFE IN A POWDER MILL.

DICKENS thus describes a visit to the powder mill of Hounslow, near London: In this silent region, amid whose ninety-seven work places no human voices ever break upon the ear, and where indeed no human form is seen, except in the isolated house in which his allotted task is performed, there are upward of two hundred and fifty work people. They are a peculiar race, not of course by nature, in most cases, but by the habit of years. The circumstances of momentary destruction in which they live, added to the most stringent and necessary regulation, have subdued their minds and feelings to the condition of their hire. There is seldom any need to enforce these regulations. Some terrific explosion here, or in works of a similar kind elsewhere, leaves a dark mark in their memories, and acts as a constant warning.

Here no shadows of a practical joke or caper of animal spirits ever transpire.—no witicism, no chaff, or slang. A laugh is never heard; a smile seldom seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and these uttered in a low tone. Not that anybody fancies that mere sound will awaken the spirit of combustion or cause an explosion to take place, but their feelings are always kept subdued. If one man wishes to communicate anything to another, or ask for anything from somebody at a short distance, he must go there; he is never permitted to shout or call out.

There is a particular reason for this last regulation. Amid all this silence whenever a shout does occur, everybody knows that some imminent danger is expected the next moment, and all rushes away headlong from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to offer any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood that none can be afforded.

An accident here is immediate and beyond remedy. If the shouting be continued for some time (for a man might be drowning in a river) that might cause one or two of the boldest to return; but this would be a very rare occurrence. It is by no means to be inferred that the men are selfish and insensitive to the perils of each other; on the contrary they have the greatest consideration for each other, as well as for their employers, and think of danger at stake at times, and more especially in the more dangerous houses. The proprietors of the various gunpowder mills all display the same consideration for each other, and whenever any improvement tending to lessen danger is made by one, it is immediately communicated to all others. The wages of the men are good, and the hours very short; no artificial lights are ever used in the work. They leave the mills at half past three o'clock in the winter and summer.

WOMAN'S WORK.

It is granted as a principle that ample scope should be given for the man to perform his share of the social work, and ample means of instruction to enable him to perform it well. What provision is made to enable the woman to do her work well and efficiently? It is not charity, nor energy, nor intelligence which are wanting in our women, and more than dauntless bravery in our men. But what is wanting is: wanting; or surely, from so much material more positive and extended social benefits would arise. What is wanting is the moral courage, more common sense on the part of our legislators. If men were better educated they would sympathize in the necessity of giving a better education to woman. They would perceive the wisdom of applying, on a large and efficient scale, the means of health, strength, and progress, which lie in the gentler capacities of the gentler sex—material ready at hand, as yet wasted in desultory, often misdirected efforts, or perishing inert, or fermenting to evil and despair. Lying at the source of the mischief we trace a great mistake and a great want. The great mistake is taken for granted that the woman is always protected, always under tutelage, always within the precincts of a home, finding there her work, her interests, and her happiness; but is this true? We know it is altogether false.—Mrs. Jameson.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying that they are now opening an entirely new stock of clothing, consisting of all kinds of Coats, Pants, and Vests, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, etc.

Also, a first class stock of Groceries, Canned Goods, Sausages, Lard, etc., together with a good assortment of Hats, Caps, Cane, in a word, almost every thing a gentleman may want to be rich and comfortable. The stock which will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or exchanged for country produce.

Cutting, making, and repairing garments carefully attended to.

You would do well to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. So come along, and examine our stock. We will treat you kindly and dress you nicely for very little money.

Our store is immediately west of the Banner office, in the brick building south of the Court-house—Greencastle, Ind.

J. R. M. ALLEN, GUSTAVUS LILLY.

Jan. 1, 1856-4t

VALUABLE LAND—A Chance for Bargains.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at private sale the following real estate, to-wit: The north-east quarter and the south-east quarter of section 35, and the north-west quarter of section 34, and the south-east quarter of section 25, township 14, north of range 6 west, in the south-east corner of Parker county, etc., the south-east quarter of section 13, and the north-east quarter of section 13, in township 13, north of range 6 west, in the north-east corner of Clay county, etc., the east half of the south-east quarter of section 18, and the east half of the south-west quarter of section 18, in township 13, north of range 5 west, in Washington township, Putnam county, Indiana.—Said land is on the north side of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad. The time of sale is on the 1st day of March, 1856, at 10 o'clock a.m. The land is very valuable, and since the completion of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad it must be valuable, as the timber can be taken to the State of Illinois. This will be a rare chance for speculation. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in payments, a deed to be made when the first purchase money is paid, and a mortgage loan to secure the balance.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN H. ROSEBY, at Greencastle, Ind.

JOHN S. JENNINGS, Agent.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my mill property, together with my dwelling house and two other houses adjoining—a stable, out-houses, etc., 17 acres of land, situated one mile north of Greencastle. There is a good young orchard on the premises. The mill is run by water power, which is sufficient to do almost any amount of grinding and sawing. For further particulars, enquire of the proprietor who will be found on the premises.

JOHN H. ROSEBY, Clerk.

Jan. 2, 1856-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam county, after final settlement of the estate of Isophina Hunter, deceased, about the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-six dollars has been found remaining for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, and prove their heirship, and receive their distribution share.

JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 2, 1856-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Board of Directors of the State of Indiana, at the January term of the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam county, for the purpose of vacating a certain portion of the town of Greencastle, to-wit: All the portion lying on the south side of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, together with that part of said town lying wholly east of a direct line running south from the eastern extremity of Seminary street in said town.

February 13, 1856-Printers fee \$1.00.

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, to Spring Term.

George H. Freeman vs. Divorce.

Julia Freeman.

BE IT KNOWN, that on the 14th day of February, 1856, the said plaintiff, by George H. Freeman, his attorney, filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, his complaint against said defendant for a divorce, together with the affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness by which it appears that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, she is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial at the next term of said Court.

JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

February 20, 1856-3t, 2dols.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of William Thornburgh, late of Putnam county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. McHAFFIE, Administrator.

Feb. 20, 1856-3t

Thornburgh's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of William Thornburgh, late of Putnam county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. McHAFFIE, Administrator.

Feb. 20, 1856-3t

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, To April term, 1856.

Richard Sinkler vs. Civil action.

John McHenry, Sen., Mary Legg, Wm. Legg, & the unknown heirs of George Legg.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 23d day of January, 1856, the plaintiff, by Secrest & Darnall, their attorneys, filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, his complaint against said defendants, together with the affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness, by which it appears that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana; they are therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial at the next term of said Court.

JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, To April term, 1856.

Samuel Brown, Samuel Collier, and Sam'l Call vs. Civil action.

Philip Carpenter and George W. Call.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 23d day of January, 1856, the plaintiffs, by Secrest & Darnall, their attorneys, filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, their complaint against said defendants, together with the affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness, by which it appears that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana; they are therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial at the next term of said Court.

JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, To April term, 1856.

Samuel Brown, Samuel Collier, and Sam'l Call vs. Civil action.

Philip Carpenter and George W. Call.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 23d day of January, 1856, the plaintiffs, by Secrest & Darnall, their attorneys, filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, their complaint against said defendants, together with the affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness, by which it appears that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana; they are therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial at the next term of said Court.

JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, To April term, 1856.

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JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

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JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

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Jan. 30, 1856-3t

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JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

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JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, To April term, 1856.

Samuel Brown, Samuel Collier, and Sam'l Call vs. Civil action.

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JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Livingston, Fargo & Co., Buffalo, New York. Wells, Butterfield & Co., New York City. GREENCASTLE, IND. Two daily Expresses to New York; Two daily Expresses to Cincinnati; Two daily Expresses to St. Louis. This is the only privileged Express Co. on the Indiana Central. Lafayette & Indianapolis, Indianapolis & Peru, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland, New Albany & Salem. (From Greencastle to Michigan City.) Two Expresses daily to the Terre Haute & Richmond Road. Order goods, marked "via American Express Co." Currency, valuables, packages and freight carried with safety and dispatch by special messengers.

H. W. DANIELS, Agent.

Oct 17, 55-4t

TO THOSE KNOWING THEMSELVES INDEBTED TO JAS. D. STEVENSON by account or notes due will please come forward and settle promptly. I must close up the year's business either with or without costs. Come forward, gentlemen, and pay up. Yours, respectfully, JAS. D. STEVENSON. Greencastle, Jan. 16, 56-4t

STATIONARY, wrapping paper, plates, pencils, pens, sand boxes, ink stands, ink of all kinds, etc., at DICKS' BOOK STORE.

BANCROFT'S History of the United States (illustrated) for sale on the southeast corner of the public square, first door in the three story brick, at DICKS' BOOK STORE.

PORTFOLIOS, Bankers' Cases, Note folders, Albums, Scrap books, Card albums, and blank books of all descriptions for sale at oct 24, 55-4t DICKS' BOOK STORE.

THE Great Harmonia, (by A. J. Davis), for sale at DICKS' BOOK STORE.

ROPE! ROPE! all sizes to be had of DORSEY & JONES.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has two lots—desirable ones, situated in Henry's Enlargement in the southern part of Greencastle, which he will dispose of at a low price. Come forward, gentlemen, and pay up. Yours, respectfully, WILL. VANFOSSEN, dec. 16, 56-3t

TAKEN UP, Dec. 15th, 1855, by James Mc Cunnick, in Jefferson township, Putnam county, one stray steer, supposed to be one year old, spotted red and white, with some red spots on each side and red ears, with a white in the left ear. Appraised to \$12 by John Stoops and Charles Grimes, the 31st day of December, 1855, before Jackson Hunt, J. P. Clerk.

J. MCGINNIS, CTR.

Jan. 9, 56-3t

Annual Circular of the Waveland Presbyterian Academy, for the year Ending July 1st, 1855.

THIS Institution is located at Waveland, Montgomery Co., Ind., a village free from most of the temptations to which students are exposed in larger places, and unsurpassed by any in the State in point of healthfulness, industry and wholesome moral and religious influences.

CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTION.—It is designed to combine intellectual with moral culture. The course of study is similar to that pursued in our best Institutions, affording unusual facilities for thorough instruction in the studies preparatory to a collegiate course and in the English and Scientific branches. The time of study is from the 1st of September to the 1st of April. The following are the rates of tuition per session: English branches, \$4.00; Natural Sciences, Philosophy, and History, \$5.50; Languages and Higher Mathematics, \$7.00; Instrumental Music, \$10.00; Use of Instrument, \$2.00; Incidental fee, \$2.50. Boarding can be obtained in private families from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

Patrons. Divorced.—At the beginning of next session a regular Female Department will be opened in the new building now in course of erection, affording young ladies an opportunity of taking a course of study as thorough as that of the male students, and for the study of the Bible. A well qualified Female Teacher will take charge of this department from the first. Arrangements have also been made with an accomplished Teacher to give instruction in the English and Scientific branches. French and Vocal Music taught without additional charge.

REMARKS.—The number in attendance during the past year is 219, embracing students from five different States. Having secured the assistance of a Female Teacher, a Teacher of Instrumental Music, and an additional building, we hope that we shall continue to receive the patronage of an educating public.

J. M. KRITZ, J. M. COYNER, Associate Principals.

July 25, 55-3t

NEW Grocery Establishment.

The undersigned has just opened at Blake & Whites', and next door to the Hardware Store, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to keep constantly on hand, of such quality as will compare favorably with those consisting in part of the following articles:

C. N. Sugar; Rice; Cashed cod; Fish; Coffee; Soda; Sausages; Molasses; Catsup; Soap; Candles; Raisins; Nutmegs; Spices; Almonds; Pepper; Filberts; Buckwheat; Peas; Prunes; and many other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be sold at a small advance. Persons wishing to purchase such articles are respectfully invited to call before buying elsewhere.

may 16, 55-4t

Duckworth & Hubbard.

successors to J. H. Holmes, would respectfully call after their stock, consisting of a large stock of Cigars, a No. 1 article No. 2 article of Cigars, all kinds of pepper, ginger, cloves, nutmegs, mace, young hams, black gunpowder and imperial teas; New Orleans and sugar house molasses and golden syrup; mackerel, white fish, &c.

They have also a large stock of wooden ware, painted and cedar buckets, tubs, chairs; half bushels, peck, and half peck measures; brooms; willow ware, school and market baskets; reticules and chairs for children; good spring, supposed to be a large variety of fruits, both fresh and preserved, and a large amount of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which they will sell cheap for cash or trade.

Address: Clark & Eliza, on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, between the 5th and 6th streets, on the north side of the town of Greencastle, Ind. Jan. 1, 1856-3t

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!!!

for sale at the Hardware Store.

RAO, Old Castings, Copper, and China

produce taken in exchange for goods at the store on Dec. 13, 54-4t

TAKEN UP, Dec. 15th, 1855, by Henry Clark, den, of Washington township, Putnam county, one stray cow, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, marked with a crop of each ear, and a split in the right ear, mostly red—some little white. Appraised to fifteen dollars, by Henry Clark and Levi Johnson, before Wm. Drake, J. P.

Attest: J. MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1856-3t

VERY FARMER needs a DRINKSTONE.

You will find them at FRAZIER'S.

GREENCASTLE AGENCY

Great consideration—that of receiving a remuneration for property destroyed by fire, by paying a small fee to the undersigned, who will act as agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, established in 1819, capital \$500,000. It has stood the test of the most destructive fires in America, which have caused scores of offices to fail. Pays all claims in sixty days after they are established. Great inducement offered for insurance on dwelling and business houses.—Time is money. Office at the Hardware Store, on the south side of the square.

nov 29, 54-4t R. S. DORSEY.

THE UNIVERSITY'S Family Medicines!

Is under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1853, with a capital of \$100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of spurious and worthless nostrums. Also, of supplying the community with reliable medicines, and a competent physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his celebrated

Rowand's Tonic Mixture!

known for upwards of twenty five years as the only pure and safe remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a powerful and its inimitable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly approved and popular Remedy, together with

The University's Remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion!

The University's Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, may be had at the Branch Dispensary, of Store of E. DAGGY, Greencastle, Ind. and BURK & DAVIS, Greencastle, Ind.

nov 21, 55-4t

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

BEYANS & JORDAN having formed a partnership in the Boot and Shoe business, would respectfully inform the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity, that they have just received direct from the east, a splendid stock of boots and shoes, manufactured in the best style, and which we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

We are now prepared to make boots at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.

Shop, on the east side of the square, one door north of the corner, room formerly occupied by a book store.

Oct. 3, 55-4t EVANS & JORDAN.

STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

Before Hiram Marshall, Mayor of the town of Greencastle.

John Hunter vs. Attachment.

BE IT KNOWN that on the 24th day of August, 1855, said plaintiff filed in my office a petition for a writ of attachment, as also an affidavit and undertaking according to the Statute in such cases made and provided; and he is further known, or remembered, that said affidavit alleges that said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that he has good reason to believe that one Henry Hunter had in his possession moneys or property of said defendant to the amount, or more, of said note, whereupon said plaintiff appeared before me, and swore to the truth of the contents of the oath before me, and that he was justly indebted to said John H. Hunter in an amount greater than the amount due on said note, whereupon this cause is set down for trial on Friday the 18th day of January, 1856, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day.

Said defendant (John H. Hunter) is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said attachment suit, and that the same stands for trial at the next term of said Court, to-wit: on the 1st day of January, 1856, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, and that the same will be heard and determined on the 18th day of said month, (January, 1856).

HIRAM MARSHALL, Mayor.

dec. 25, 55-3t, fee \$41

NEW Fall and Winter Goods.

I have just received a large stock of selected Stock of Fall and Winter Goods. My stock is complete, comprising everything generally kept in dry goods houses.

I respectfully solicit an examination of my stock, by visiting my store, or by the purchase of buying goods. I make no vain boasts that I will sell cheaper and better goods than other merchants.

JOSEPH H. CROW.

N. B.—I wish to buy the highest market price in cash.

sept 26, 55-4t J. H. C.

TAKEN UP, by William Martin, Dec. 31st, 1855, at his residence in Madison Township, Putnam county, one white horse, supposed to be three years old in the Spring—will some white under the belly and a white stripe over the left eye, the right horn considerably drooped. No other marks or brands perceptible.

Appraised to fifteen dollars, by Thomas A. Gage and Benjamin Michael, the 17th January, 1856, before Samuel Gardner, J. P.

Attest: JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Jan. 23, 1856-3t

H. E. COWGILL, M. D., offers his services as a Dispenser of medicine to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity.

R. S. RAGAN, Attorney at Law, Greencastle, Ind., will practice in the inferior and superior courts of Putnam and adjoining co's.

Collection promptly attended to. Special attention given to securing Land Warrants and Pension Claims.

Office, 1 door west of Thornburgh's store.

R. S. Ragan, Notary Public.

sept 19, 55-4t

JOHN A. MASON, JOHN HANNA, MATTHEW HANNA, Attorneys at Law, Greencastle, Indiana, will practice in the Courts of Putnam and adjoining counties, also in the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Circuit Court of the United States, at Indianapolis.

Claims of Merchants and others promptly collected throughout the State.

Office on the south side of the square, over T. W. Williamson's store.

nov 29, 54-4t

THE STATE OF INDIANA, Putnam County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas of Putnam county, after final settlement of the estate of Sarah Jones, deceased, about the sum of twenty-two dollars was found remaining for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, and prove their heirship, and receive their distribution share.

JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Feb. 6, 1856-3t

MAGAZINES!—All the monthlies are kept for sale at DICKS' BOOK STORE.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by Ebenezer Clark, in Greencastle township, Putnam county, Indiana, one red cow, supposed to be twelve years old, with one underbit and one upper bit out of the right ear and an upper bit in the left ear. Appraised to \$12, by Samuel Clark and Eliza Clark, on the 1st day of January, 1856, before John S. Jennings, J. P.

Attest: JACOB MCGINNIS, Clerk.

Feb. 13, 56-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.—I wish to say to all my old customers, and the public generally, that I have just received

An Entire New Stock of CLOTHING!

which for quality and style, and workmanship, was never surpassed west of the mountains. In my stock will be found every thing in the Clothing line, and I want this to be understood, that Hilton's Clothing Store, No. 1, northeast corner of the square, is the Cheap Clothing Store for all Central Indiana.

Be sure and call on me before you purchase, as four or five dollars on a suit of clothes is quite an item.

TO J. D. DIES, Needles and Thread especially for 55-4t H. J. HILTON.

PREMIUM DAGUERREAN

Galleries, south side square, over Colonel Sands' store. Miniatures taken of all sizes and put up in any quality of case to suit customers. From ten to twenty percent. reduction to clubs for five and upwards. No extra charge for up to five and upwards. Candidates. Please call and examine over 200 specimens. Instruction given in the art and complete outfit furnished when desired. Also, Watches, and Jewelry, kept constantly on hand and for sale low for cash or approved trade. I have experienced work known engaged to assist me. All work warranted to perform.

I am receiving by Express every few days, gold and silver watches, jewelry, musical instruments, violins and guitars, bridges, etc., and I wish to exchange a few notes and accounts for State Stock paper. Don't let me at once.

nov 29, 54-4t D. M. SPURGIN.